NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

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POETRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed; she sits and weeps
With beating heart! "Love never sleeps."

Yet e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'er burdened nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both ANOTHER keeps
His midnight watch—"Love never sleeps!"

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity weeps
The storm of time! "Love never sleeps!"

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answer'd—and relief is given
In hours of wo, when sorrow sleeps
The heart in pain—"He never sleeps."

Oh, God of Love, our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill, "Love never sleeps!"

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN LEGISLATIVE CAPACITY ASSEMBLED.

Your memorialist, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and now an exile in the state of Illinois, begs leave, most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that he was born in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of February, A. D, 1793, in Alleghany county, and township of Saint Clair, that he continued his permanent residence in said state until the year 1825, when he moved into the state of Ohio. In 1831, he went into the state of Missouri, and in connexion with other members of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, became the owner of real estate in the county of Jackson, in said state; but by reason of the violence of a formidable mob, and the unwillingness of the authorities of Missouri to protect your memorialist, and those connected with him, in the possession of their rights, they were forbidden the privilege of enjoying their property, or receiving any benefit therefrom; that in the month of April, 1838, your memorialist moved with his family into the state of Missouri, into Caldwell county, and became the owner of real estate in the said county of Caldwell, without however being privileged to enjoy the benefit of his lands in Jackson county. All the lands owned by your memorialist and his brethren, in Jackson county, were purchased from the United States, for which payment had been made in full; the benefits of which payment the United States now enjoy, and has, ever since the purchase. There had a large number of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints settled in Caldwell county, at the time your memorialist went into that county, as also many in Davies county, in said state. We commenced building houses, and improving our lands; building mills and other machinery, for our mutual benefit; quietly and peaceably enjoying our new homes, and using much industry and economy, to render the desolate waste, whither we had been driven, a pleasant habitation for man. The toils of the day, were followed by the sound of the hammer, the noise of the plane, and the hum of the wheel, at night. Day and night all was bustle, all was stir; every hour of the day, and many of the night, brought forth the fruits of industry, for the benefit of the settlers, and added additional improvement, beauty and comfort to our new homes. Our social circles, however, were not unfrequently disturbed by the tears and sobbings of some disconsolate widow, or the weeping of some bereaved orphan, bewailing the loss of a husband or a father, who had fallen a victim to the violence to the Jackson and Clay county mobs. Jackson county was the place of our choice, and nothing but violence could have caused our people to leave it. Their hearts were set upon it, and all their feelings associated with that place, as the future home of themselves and their posterity. The location in Caldwell and Davies counties, was only made by our people, by reason of violence and lawless outrages committed upon them. It was always received by us as a place of exile, and not of choice, and in dispite of all our efforts at cheerfulness, at times, the mind would be almost overwhelmed with melancholy, and we would say in our hearts, and often with our lips, 'what availeth us that our ancestors bled, and our fathers fought for liberty, while we are as captives in a strange land?' and like Israel along the streams of Babylon, we would be almost ready to hang our harps on the willows, and refuse to sing the song of Zion. O where is the patrimony our fathers bequeathed to us? Where is the liberty they purchased with their blood? Fled! alas, fled!! but we hope not forever.

But the wants of our families would dissipate our feelings; we would engage in the labors of the day, and the toils of the night, with untiring perseverance, and struggle with all the powers of both mind and body, to render our families comfortable, and make our homes pleasant. But alas! this privilege was not allowed us. Our quiet industry, and untiring perseverance soon awakened the jealousy of our enemies, and the cry went forth, that if the Mormons (as they called us) were let alone, Caldwell county would, in five years, be the most wealthy and populous county in the state. This our enemies could not endure; and a regular system of mobocracy, of violence, and plunder, was formed to check us in our course to wealth and greatness, as our enemies supposed: and, indeed, they had some reason to think so; for an extent of improvement had been made in this remote and wild region, in the space of a few months, which had not parallel in the history of our western settlements, and I strongly doubt whether any where else.

This banditti of marauders increased in numbers and violence, until by device and stratagem, duplicity and falsehood, they got the authorities of the state to interfere, and aid them in their diabolical purposes; and the then Governor of the state, Lilburn W. Boggs, actually sent a large military force into the county, with orders to exterminate us and confiscate our property; or such was the authority the commanders of the military array claimed, by virtue of the order received from the governor.—Suffice it to say, that our settlements were broken up, our towns plundered, our farms laid waste, our crops ruined, our flocks and herds either killed or driven away, our houses rifled, our goods, money, clothing, provisions, and all we had, carried away; men were shot down like wild beasts, or had their brains dashed out; women were insulted and ravished, until they died in the hands of their destroyers. Children were killed, while pleading for their lives. All intreaties were vain and fruitless; men, women and children, alike, fell victims to the violence and cruelty of these ruffians. Men moving into the county with their families, were shot down; their waggons, teams and loading, taken by the plunderers as booty, and their wives, with their little ones, ordered out of the state forthwith, or suffer death, as had their husbands; leaving them no means of conveyance but their feet, and no means of subsistence but begging. Soldiers of the revolution were slain in the most brutal manner while pleading for their lives, in the name of American citizens. Many were thrown into prison to endure the insults of a mock trial, that would have disgraced an inquision. This last part of the scene, was doubtless designed to make the distant public believe, that there was some excuse for all this outrage and violence. Among the number of those cast into prison, was your memorialist, who had to endure four months imprisonment, part of the time in chains.

To give your honorable body a correct idea of the origin of these scenes of cruelty and woe, we will here transcribe the preamble to a set of resolutions passed by these plunderers, at their first meeting held in Jackson county, for the purpose of taking measures for the expulsion of our people from that county. It is as follows:

"We the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand, as regards our civil society, in consequence of a pretended religious society of people that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons; and intending as we do, to rid our society, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, and believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least, a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect, deem it expedient and of the highest importance to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose, which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature, as by the law of self defence."

Your honorable body will see by the above, that the reason assigned for the formation of the company (and this was the first that was formed,) was the want of power in the civil law to enable them to effect their object. Hear their own words—'And believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us.' What were the evils complained of? Strange must be the answer, themselves being judges; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too against which even envy and malice themselves could not find an accusation, or ferret out a lawless impropriety, or one act which the laws recognised as crime. For, says the complainants, we form ourselves into a company, because the laws do not provide for the evils which afflict us; or this is in effect what they say. If any individual or individuals of said society, or the society as a body, had transgressed the laws, had not the state power to lawfully inflict the punishment due to said offence? The sequel shows they had. What are the facts then of the case, our enemies being the judges themselves? They are, that our people had so deported themselves, as to be justified by the laws; claiming no rights but such as the laws guaranteed; exercising no power beyond the limits set for them by the laws of the country; and this was the reason why our enemies formed themselves into a company for our expulsion, or at least, they so say. If our people had been transgressors of the laws, no need then, for the people of Jackson county to form themselves into a company to drive us from our homes; they could have done this lawfully; no need of a companys' being formed, all could have been done without, that humanity could have demanded.

By virtue then of the unholy determination, as stated above, our people were attacked, indiscriminately, men women and children: their houses were rifled; the inmates driven out into open fields or wild prairies; their farms desolated; their crops all destroyed; their goods, and chattels carried off or otherwise destroyed; men were caught, tied up, and whipped, until some died in their hands, others had to tie handkerchiefs round their bodies to keep their bowels from falling out: others were shot down; their wives and little ones driven from their habitation! and this often in the night, having nothing but their night clothes on; their houses would be set on fire, and all consumed, leaving hundreds of women and little children thus destitute and naked, wandering bare-footed and nearly naked, in the darkness of the night and dead of winter, in the fields and open prairies, without any covering but the heavens, or any bed but the earth; and their condition so terrible that they might be followed by their blood, which flowed from their lacerated and bleeding feet. Females in this heart rending condition, gave birth to children, in the open air, and exposed to the inclemencies of the winter. The consequences were that many sickened and many died. And if we ask, why all this abuse? the answer must be, because the people had not transgressed the laws; if they had, their persecutors would have punished them by the laws: but they had not done it, and for this cause they must suffer all the cruelties which the most inhuman barbarity could invent. The lands which your memorialist and his brethren had purchased from the general government, and on which large improvements were made, were thus taken possession of by our persecutors, and the same are held by them till this day, and we are forbid the privilege of enjoying them or any benefit arising from them, I mean the lands in Jackson County.

After wandering about for a length of time, those that were thus unlawfully deprived of their earthly all and cruelly driven from their homes, got into Clay county in said state of Missouri; and again began to get homes; but in a short time, the same scenes began to be acted in Clay, as had been in Jackson county, and the people were again driven, and got into Caldwell or what was afterwards Caldwell county, and into Davies county, or a large majority of them, and here again purchased lands from the general government.

To give your honourable body a correct idea of how those who had been thus driven and stripped of their all, were enabled again to purchase, it is only necessary to say, that there was a constant emigration into the country of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; many of those had money, and they loaned part of what they had to those who had none, and enabled them to purchase homes. The lands soon began to rise in value, and the first purchasers were enabled to sell part of what they had purchased for enough to pay for the whole, and save themselves a home: some more and some less. There were few, if any, who did not in this way get homes, but were privileged only a very short time to enjoy them. We were followed into Caldwell and Davies counties, by the same relentless spirit, and by the same persecutors who had desolated our people in Jackson county, under the command of Major General Lucas, of Independence, Jackson county seat of the first mob, and the place where the first company was formed for our destruction. He was joined on his way hither by many of other counties, and invaded our towns and settlements, laid all waste and drove us into exile.

Lilburn W. Boggs, who was Lieutenant Governer of the state, when the persecution first commenced, and one of the principal actors in the persecution, was now (1838) governor of the state, and used his executive and influence to have us all massacred or driven into exile; again taking all we had, and holds it till this day; and all this because we were not lawless and disobedient. For if the laws had given them a sufficient guarantee against the evils complained of by the existence of our religious society among them, then would they have had recourse to the laws. If we had been transgressors of law, our houses would not have been rifled, our women ravished, our farms desolated, and our goods and chattles destroyed; our men killed, our wives and children driven into the the prairies, and made to suffer all the indignities that the most brutal barbarity could inflict, but would only have had to suffer that which the laws would inflict, which were founded in justice, framed in righteousness, and administered in humanity. But scourged by this banditti, without the forms of law, and according to their own declaration, in violation of all law, or the principles of humanity, we were doomed to suffer all kinds of cruelty which barbarity or inhumanity could invent. And they have gravely told the world that they deem it almost superfluous to say that their cause was justified, as well by the law of nature as by the law of self defence. Now, in the name of all humanity, what law of nature justified, or law of self defence required the infliction of such shameless cruelties? In so saying they show most assuredly but very little respect to the intelligence or humanity of American citizens, and in the eyes of the civilized world have cast a shade, and a dark one too, on the character of the sons of a noble ancestry, for they have virtually said that Americans look upon such cruelties as the acts of virtue and the fatherly chastisements of humanity.

During the whole progress of those scenes of cruelty, from the beginning, we petitioned the authorities of Missouri for protection and redress. In the name of American citizens, we appealed to their patriotism, to their justice, to their humanity, and to their sacred honors; but they were deaf to our entreaties, and lent a listless ear to our petitions. All attempts at redress or protection were vain, and they heeded us not, until we were exiles in a strange land, though one (and to its honor be it spoken) where we found both friends and a home. But since our residence in Illinois, Missouri has followed us with the same relentless spirit of persecution. Warrants have been sent by the governor of Missouri to the governor of Illinois, demanding the body of your memorialist, and a number of others; for that of Joseph Smith three several warrants have been sent, all of which have been set aside by the legal authorities of Illinois; and yet they cease not their persecution. Our people are kidnapped, and carried into Missouri, and there insulted and whipped (as many have been) and cast into prison, and left to get out as they could. All this without the forms of trial. Missouri is by these brutal means endeavouring to make the public think that they have cause for this barbarity. But, let me ask your honorable body, what excuse can be pled for such inhuman barbarity and brutal recklessness? Let me further ask the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that all the before described outrages were committed by a body of men calling themselves militia, called out by order of the governor for the professed object of seeing that the laws were kept, and their supremacy maintained. Such was their pretended object, and under this cover they put at defiance the laws of both God and man; of nature, humanity, and decency; and in these unhallowed abuses of all the laws of civilized society, in the world, they were upheld by the authorities of the state, and actually paid by the state, for committing theft, robbery, rapine, violence, rape, and murder, with innumerable cruelties, painful to mention. And when we made application to the authorities for redress, we were insulted instead of receiving common civilities. The constitution of the United States provides, that the United States shall give to each state a republican form of government. Is it a republican form of government where such outrages can be committed in the face of the authorities, and yet no redress can be had; where all law is suspended to give place to cruelty, barbarity, and inhumanity? Let your honorable body answer.

Her statesmen in the national councils may attempt to plead excuses for these diabolical outrages, but all they can do is to stamp infamy on their own characters, and engrave disgrace on the urn that contains their ashes after they sleep. What, I ask your honorable body, can be pled in extenuation of crimes so barberous, cruelties so infamous, and outrages so violent. What crime can any man commit, it matters not how flagrant, which can, according to the laws of the civilized world, subject his wife to insult, his daughters to rape, his property to public plunder, his children to starvation, and himself and family to exile. The very character of the outrage is all the testimony I think your honorable body can ask—that it was without provocation on the part of the sufferers; for if there had been provocation then would the transgressors have had to suffer the penalty of broken laws, but their punishment—if such it can be called—was not the penalty inflicted for the breach of any law, for no law in existence knows such a penalty or penalties. Why then all this cruelty? Answer, because the people had violated no law; and they could not be restrained by law, nor prevented from exercising the rights, which they, (according to the laws,) enjoyed, and had a right to be protected in, in any state in the union.

Being refused redress by the authorities of Missouri, to whom shall your memorialist look? He answers, to the people of his native state, and through them to the general government, and where can he look with more confidence, than to the patriots of Pennsylvania, the state of his nativity, and the place of the sepulchres of his fathers. Yes, your memorialist says in his heart, "I will tell my wrongs and grievances and that of my brethren, in Pennsylvania; I will publish them in the streets, high ways and high places of the 'Key Stone State,' that *her* statesmen may plead the cause of suffering innocence in the halls of the National Legislature; her matrons may arise in the strength of patriotism; her fair ones in virtuous indignation, and their united voices cease not, until the cause of the innocent shall be heard, and their most sacred rights restored." To your honorable body then, the representatives of the people of his native state, your memorialist utters his complaining voice; to you he tells the tale of his wrongs, and his woes, and that of his brethren, and appeals to your honorable body, as one of Pennsylvania's native sons, and asks you in the name of all that is patriotic, republican and honorable, to instruct the whole delegation of Pennsylvania in congress, to use all lawful and constitutional means to obtain for us redress for our wrongs and losses. Believing as your memorialist does, that the general government has not only power to act in the premises, but are bound by every sacred obligation by which American citizens are bound to one another, in our national compact, to see that no injury is inflicted without redress being made.

Weak indeed must be our republican institutions, and as contemptable our national capacity, if it is a fact, that American citizens, after having purchased lands from the government, and received the government guarantee to be protected in the enjoyment of them, they can be lawlessly and causelessly driven off by violence and cruelty, and yet the government have no power to protect them, or redress their wrongs. Tell not this in Pennsylvania, publish it not in the streets of Harrisburgh, for surely, the sons of the 'Key Stone State' will feel themselves insulted.

Well may the nations of the old world ridicule the weakness, and impotency of our free institutions, a government not able to protect its own citizens! A government, it must be famous indeed in the annals of history, and a pattern to the world, which is so governed as to admit of the most flagrant abuses known to the civilized world, and acknowledged by all to be such; and yet no power to redress them. Hear it O ye barbarians! Listen to it O ye savages!! and hasten, yea hasten all of you to America; there you can glut your avarice by plunder, and riot in the blood of innocence, till you are satisfied, and the government has no power to restrain, nor strength to punish, nor yet ability to redress the sufferers at your hands.

From the acquaintance which your memorialist has with the history of his native state, he has been induced to make his appeal to your honored body—a state whose people are noted for their civic virtues and zealous attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a people venerable from the beginning of our national existence; whose virtuous efforts to the sacred principles of freedom, religious, civil, and political, have obtained for themselves imperishable laurels in the history of our country's glory; a people whose colonial organization was based upon the holy principles of equal rights and equal privileges; a people whose national escutcheon has never been stained with the martyr's blood; a people whose statesmen, divines and heroes, labored in the cabinet, the desk and the field, to secure, and hand down to their posterity, in all succeeding ages, the boon of heaven, the sacred rights of freemen.

It was in the honored metropolis of Pennsylvania, the seat of the first colonial congress, when the principles of liberty were matured, from whence eminated the voice of independence, whose echoes rolled and reverberated, till it reached the circumference of the colonial settlements, and inspired the sons of freedom, until there was but one voice heard "Freedom or Death." It was there when the leaders and heroes of the revolution, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, to each other, to be scourged by a tyrant's sceptre no longer, until all they had, and all they were, were offered on the alter of freedom.

Not only were the principles of equal rights inscribed in legible characters on the flags which floated on her towers, in the incipient stages of our national existence, but they were engraven on the hearts of the people, with an impression which could not be obliterated. All who collected in her towers, or fought under her banners, could contend and fight for freedom only. Her teachers of religion, whose influence in the pulpit, and eloquence in public assemblies, wielded an overwhelming influence in forwarding the cause of liberty: did they use this influence in securing to themselves governmental patronage, or religious preferences? All acquainted with the history of the times answer no. They were citizens of Pennsylvania, and the immortal *Penn* had inscribed on every pot and bell in the colony, 'Civil and Religious Liberty.' The patriotism of Pennsylvania's religious teachers was pure. They threw in their whole weight of character and influence to promote a cause which made others equal with themselves; for the glorious privilege of seeing a people free. Her heroes bore the horrors of war, not to sway the tyrant's sceptre, or enjoy a lordling's wealth, but to found an asaylum for the oppressed, and prepare a land of freedom for the tyrant's slave.—Her statesmen, while in the councils of the nation, devoted all their wisdom and talents to establish a government where every man should be free; the slave liberated from bondage, and the colored African enjoy the rights of citizenship; all enjoying equal rights to speak, to act, to worship, peculiar privileges to none. Such were Pennsylvania's sons at the beginning; and surely *their* sons and successors must have degenerated, lamentably degenerated, from the purity and patriotism of their fathers and predecessors, if crimes and cruelties, such as your memorialist complains of, go unheeded and unregarded. Honorable regard for the people of my native state forbids the thought.

In confidence of the purity and patriotism of the representatives of the people of his native state, your memorialist comes to your honorable body, through this his winged messenger, to tell you that the altar which was erected by the blood of your ancestors, to civil and religious liberty, from whence ascended up the holy incense of pure patriotism and universal good will to man, into the presence of Jehovah, a savior of life, is thrown down and the worshipers thereat, have been driven away, or else they are laying slain at the place of the altar.—He comes to tell your honorable body, that the temple your fathers erected to freedom, whither their sons assembled to hear her precepts and cherish her doctrines in their hearts, has been desecrated; its portals closed, so that those that go up hither, are forbidden to enter.

He comes to tell your honorable body, that the blood of the heroes and patriots of the revolution, who have been slain by wicked hands for enjoying their religious rights, the boon of heaven to man, has cried, and is crying in the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, saying, 'redress, redress our wrongs, O Lord God of the whole earth.

He comes to tell your honorable body, that the dying groans of infant innocence, and the shrieks of insulted and abused females—and many of them widows of revolutionary patriots have ascended up into the ears of Omnipotence, and are registered in the archives of eternity, to be had in the day of retribution, as a testimony against the whole nation, unless their cries and groans are heard by the representatives of the people, and ample redress made, as far as the nation can make it, or else the wrath of the Almighty will come down in fury against the whole nation.

Under all these circumstances, your memorialist prays to be heard by your honorable body, touching all the matters of his memorial; and as a memorial will be presented to congress this session, for redress of our grievances, he prays your honorable body will instruct the whole delegation of Pennsylvania, in both houses, to use all their influence in the national councils, to have redress granted.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

To the Editor of the Nauvoo Neighbour.

SIR,

Having had occasion to visit New Orleans a few weeks since, and being anxious to economise, I went as a deck passenger, and on returning from thence, it was my good fortune, to fall in with a company of Latter-day Saints, who had just arrived from England.

On sailing up the "Father of Waters," the mighty Mississippi, I was much amused at studying the variety of character, met with on board the Steam Boat: without entering at the present time, into a minute description of those, who formed the greater part of this motley company, I shall just relate an incident, that passed under my own observation, otherwise, I could not have supposed that in this "Land of the brave,"—this "Haven of rest;" a scene so disgraceful and revolting, as the one I then witnessed, could have transpired in a professed free country like unto America.

The incident alluded to was so repugnant to a free-born Englishman's mind and feelings, that had not principles of a higher and nobler character, pervaded the bosom of the Saints, a general conflict must have ensued.

It was well known, that there was "Mormons," on board, and a party of Missourian Farmers, and Dealers, took every occasion to tease and insult them, especially on this occasion, one miscreant looking fellow, armed with a bowie knife, and without any previous provocation whatever, went up to the berth of one of the Saints and violently dragged him from thence, at the same time, ferociously striking him over the temples,—his colleagues looking on, and joining in a laugh of fiendish triumph at their supposed victory. It was evidently their intention, by this coward and dastardly act, to have excited the Mormons to retaliate and being far more in number, they had gloated over their fancied prey, with savage and relentless ferocity, that had most likely inspired them and others, on a former occasion, when they drove an harmless and inoffensive people from their borders; robbing, plundering, and even murdering many an helpless, and innocent victim, which the perusal of several heart-rending "Appeals", and documents, inserted in your highly respectable Columns, fully prove and substantiate.

When, I would ask, Mr. Editor, is there to be a stop put to such proceedings as these?

Can this be called "a Land of liberty and freedom," when such unheard-of cruelty and oppression is practised, and no redress available?

But fearful of further trespassing upon your room,

I remain,
Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
JOHN HUSBAND.

Nauvoo Jan. 25th. 1844.'

P. S. The name of the Gentleman, who was thus insulted, is Mr. Henry Needham of this City.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Tuesday, January 2, 1844.

SENATE.

The President *pro tem*, laid before the Senate the credentials of the Hon James Alfred Pearce, chosen a Senator by the Legislature of Maryland for six years from the 4th of March last.

Mr Buchanan presented the memorial of Jonas Preston and others; and also of John Ely and other citizens of Philadelphia, for indemnity for French spoliations; also of citizens of Philadelphia for the revival of the Navy Pension Act of March 3, 1837; also of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for a reduction of postage; also of Jonas Gleason for an increase of duty on imported baking and frying pans.

Mr Merrick presented a petition of citizens of Poughkeepsie, and another from citizens of Baltimore, praying a reduction in the rates of postage.

Mr Phelps presented the petition of the executors of Isaac Green.

Mr [illegible] presented the petition of citizens [illegible] Hampshire county, Virginia, praying the reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr Hannegan presented the petition of Jacob Olinger; also a petition in behalf of Simeon Kenton.

Mr Woodbridge presented a memorial of citizens of Michigan, for a grant of land for the construction of a canal around the falls of St Mary.

Mr Sturgeon presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia for the revival of the Navy Pension Act of 1837. Also, a petition of citizens of Erie county, Pennsylvania, for an appropriation for the improvement of their harbor.

Mr King presented the petition of Geo Gaines, late Pension Agent at Mobile.

Mr Simple gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the extension of the national road to Alton, on the Missouri river.

Mr Merrick submitted a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Postmaster General to furnish to the Senate a copy of the account he caused to be kept during the month of October last, of the number of letters under each rate of postage; the number of free letters, and by what office franked; the number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., passing through the mail during said month of October; and any other accurate information he may have collected, and not heretofore communicated to Congress, on this subject.

Mr Hannegan submitted a motion, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the present condition of the harbor Michigan City, the amount heretofore expended on, and the sum necessary to complete, the works at that point, with such other information as he may have relative thereto.

Mr Woodbury submitted a resolution, instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the allowance of any claim, except under a special act of Congress, by any of the departments or bureaus which has once been rejected by the heads thereof; and also the allowance of any claim, without such special act, which originated more than four years previous to such application.

Mr W. also submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the annual estimates from the departments, which are laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be accompanied by the written approval or disapproval of the President and all the Heads of the Departments, as to their necessity and amount; and that no estimates for appropriations be at any time submitted to Congress by any of the departments or bureaus, except such as, like the annual estimates, have been first laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and are accompanied by a plan from him for means adequate to meet them.

Mr Huntington, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill in favor of Edward Kennard.

Mr Jarnagan introduced a bill to divide the United States into two military districts, in such manner as in the opinion of the President the interest of the service may require, and that one of the brigadier generals of the line of the army shall be assigned to the command of each of said districts.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, after a short period adjourned.

HOUSE.

Hon Lucius Lyon of Michigan, and Hon Wm H. Hammett of Mississippi, appeared and took their seats.

Mr C J Ingersoll moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen Jackson.

Mr Adams asked leave to present a report from the select committee on the rules, to order that it might be printed; but it was objected to, and the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was carried—ayes 105, noes 47, and Mr Davis of Indiana assumed the Chair.

The bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen Jackson, was taken up, and was debated at much length by Messrs Barnard, Dawson, Kennedy, Grider, Dean, and Peyton, when, on motion by Mr Weller, the committee rose.

Mr Adams, from the select committee on the Rules of the House, submitted a report which he moved to have printed, and made the order of the day for this day week.

Mr Campbell, of South Carolina, moved a division of the question, which was agreed to, and the printing was agreed to, and the remainder negatived.

Mr Davis, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution directing 10,000 additional copies of the report of the commissioner of the general land office to be priated; which was adopted.

Mr Elmer, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution authorizing the employment of a clerk.

This was opposed by Mr Houston and Mr Harper; the latter at great length, and before he had concluded his remarks, the House adjourned.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 3d instant, no business of special importance to this part of the country was transacted, except the introduction, by Mr Atchison, on leave of a bill to extend the time for proving pre-emption rights; and notice of a bill by Mr Hannegan, for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

In the House, Mr Hunt offered a resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, restricting the election of President to a single term.

Mr Barnard offered a resolution in favor of extending relief to the nearest relatives of the officers and crew of the United States schooner Grampus.

A Joint Resolution was introduced requiring the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, to procure in all cases work of American manufacture for the use of the capitol, when such work can be procured as cheaply and as good as the foreign articles. Objections were made, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr Hungerford, of New York, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a select committee on retrenchment, who should take into consideration the subject of reducing the public expenses of the various departments of the Government and report thereon. The resolution was adopted.

Mr Stewart of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest,) the instructions given to our Minister at Berlin, by which he has been authorised to negotiate a treaty between the United States and the Germanic States or 'Customs Union,' for 'mutual *reductions* to be made in their respective *Tariffs*, with correspondence and despatches on that subject not already communicated to this House.

Mr Steenrod introduced a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va.

Mr Dana introduced a bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.'

Mr Cave Johnson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the duties on salt, and the bounties and allowances made in lieu thereof.

Mr Milton Brown gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, or at some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to divide the United States into two military districts.

Mr Cary offered a resolution providing that the vote of yesterday, by which the House had rejected the motion of Mr Adams setting apart Tuesday next for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the rules, be reconsidered.

Some conversation followed, chiefly on a point of order,

When Mr Boyd moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr B asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, were: yeas 80, nays 87.

So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Some further conversation followed on a point of order, and the Speaker having decided that the motion was a *privileged* question, and was therefore debateable at this time, it was, by general consent, laid over until the call of the States should have been completed.

Mr Rhett introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing all duties on imports over thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, with such discriminations below this *maximum* as purposes of revenue shall require.

Mr R demanded the previous question; on which motion the vote stood: ayes 81, noes 40.

So there was a second.

And the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr Barnard asked the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 67, nays 112.

So the resolution was rejected.

A resolution offered by Mr Campbell appointing Mr J McCormick Postmaster of the House, was declared to be out of order, by the Speaker, on the ground that by a previous question of the house to-morrow had been set apart for an election of a person to fill the said office.

Mr C then modified his resolution so as to rescind the said order for the purpose indicated, he moved the previous question.

Mr Weller moved that the resolution laid on the table.

And Mr W asked the yeas and nays which were ordered; and, being taken were: yeas nays 75.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr Black, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill, as soon as practicable, revising the present tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of revenue only.

And Mr B demanded the previous question.

On which motion the vote stood: ayes 92, nays not counted.

So there was a second.

And the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr King, of Massachusetts, asked the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: ayes 83, nays 84.

So the resolution was rejected.

Mr A V Brown, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, repealing the second section of an act commonly known as the appointment act.

[The second section is that which provides for representation by single districts.]

The bill having been read twice—

Mr A V Brown moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed.

Mr Campbell moved its reference to the committee of election.

The question having been taken first on the motion of Mr A V Brown, it was agreed to.

So the bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr Duncan offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed to repair to this House, at as early a day as possible, bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, containing such provisions, guards and securities, as may best effect the objects herein specified, and to disconnect the Government from all banking institutions.

The demand for the previous question was seconded; and the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be taken.

The yeas and nays were asked and ordered thereon; and, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 1 nays 58.

Mr McDowell offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill so modifying the tariff as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other.

And pending the question, the House adjourned.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns complete.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1844.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Commissioned officers of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby notified that a general Court-martial will be held at the masonic Hall, on Saturday the the 10th day of February next at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the committee of revision of the laws of the Legion.

WILSON LAW, Major Gen.

Nauvoo city, Jan. 30, 1844.

NOTICE.

I take this opportunity of notifying all those that feel an interest in getting Wood for the Poor of the 6th Ward, that on Monday, the 5th of February, I shall meet all those at the Upper Steam Mill, to conduct them to the Big Island, as I have permission of Messrs. Law, to get all the Wood I want for the poor.

Come on Neighbours, with your axes and teams, for the ice is good, the weather is cold, and many of the poor are without wood; come on brethren and dont' neglect the poor.

DANIEL CARN,
Bishop of the 6th Ward.

We have had a few days of severe weather since our last, and especially on Saturday and Sunday, since which time it has abated considerably. The river is froze, so that teams are crossing, but it is not very safe, as numbers have broke through, but we have not heard of any serious accident.

☞ A discussion came off last evening in this city, between one of Miller's disciples and Sidney Rigdon, Esq., which excited a good deal of interest. The Millerite holds out the idea that the Savior will make his appearance between this and the first of April, while Mr Rigdon contends, and clearly proves that the prophecies which are to be fulfilled before the Saviors' coming, would not allow of so short a time as is specified.

Self-made Men.—Columbus was a weaver; Franklin was a journeyman printer; Massilon, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations; Niebuhr was a peasant; Sextus V. was employed in keeping swine; Rollin was the son of a cutler; Ferguson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds; Aesop was a slave; Homer was a beggar; Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier; Demosthenes was the son of a cutler; Hogarth, an engraver of pewter pots; Homer was the son of a baker; Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer; Ben Johnson was a brick layer; Porson was son of a parish clerk; Prideaux was employed to sweep Exeter College; Akenside was the son of a butcher; Pope was the son of a merchant; Cervantes was a common soldier; Gifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers; Howard was apprenticed to a grocer; Halley was the son of a soap boiler; Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

A terrible Time.—The prevalence of such weather as we have experienced for the past two weeks, has come to be a subject, not only of remark, but a theme for the exercise of philosophy. One may well enquire what has become of the Commercial Community, and what are the uses of navigation, if weather, forbidding the opening of a vessel's hatch or the discharge of a single bale or box of goods, is thus to continue. We do not deem that such a 'terrible state' as is indicated by mud knee deep, and rain in torrents upon our city, can but have a disasterous influence upon every thing. How can the arts and sciences flourish? How can the action of thought go on? How must love prosper? What are the prospects of social life or amusement? The matter assumes a most serious aspect, and calls upon the energy that man, in his best moods can possibly possess. [N. Orleans, Dec. 22.

A SUPERB ARTICLE.—A very curious and superb article was exhibited at the recent Fair of the American Institute, at New York. It was an Ottoman, to all appearances, but on a lady attempting to sit upon it, it flew open, the cushion settled down, and it became a superb armed chair.

Touching a spring, up flew a reading desk, and a gilded branch for candles. Touching another spring the desk disappeared and lo! a dressing mirror presented itself, reflecting back the lovely features which looked into it. But rise a moment while we smooth the cushion. Another spring is touched, and now it is a bed fit for a princess to repose on! As the 'Brother Jonathan,' observed, 'it was a manufactured coquette, done in silk and mahogany, changeable as the wind, and beautiful in every change.—*St. Louis Reporter.*

POETICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—In St. Giles', church lies Chapman, the earliest and best translator of Homer, and Andrew Marvel, the wit, the poet, and patriot, whose poverty Charles II. could not bribe. Who would suppose the Borough was the most classical ground in the metropolis? and yet it undoubtedly is so.—The Globe theatre was there, for which Shakspeare wrote his plays. On the Borough side of the river, still called Bankside, in the same lodgings and having the same wardrobe, lived Beaumont and Fletcher.

In the Borough, also, at St. Saviour's, lie Fletcher and Massinger in one grave. In the same church lies Chaucer's cotemporary, Gower; and from an inn in the Borough, the existence of which is still boasted, Chaucer and his pilgrims set out on their famous route to Canterbury.

Who would expect to find any thing poetical in East Smithfield? Yet there was born the most poetical of poets, Spencer. Pope was born in a street no less anti-poetical than Lombard street, and so was Grey in Cornhill, Milton was born in Bread street, Cheapside, and the presence of this great poet and patriot has given happy memories to many parts of London. He lived in Fleet street, in Aldersgate street, in Jewin street, in Barbican, in Holborn, and in Scotland yard, and he died in the Artillery-walk, Bunhill-fields, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Ben Johnson was born in Hartshorn-lane, near Charing cross. In Brook street Holborn, died by poison Thomas Chatterton, "the sleepless boy, who perished in his pride." He was buried in the work-house in Shoe-lane. In Southampton-row, Holborn, Cowper, was fellow clerk to an attorney, with the future Lord Chancellor Thurlow. In Bolt-court lived Dr. Johnson. Butler lived in Rose street, Covent-garden, church-yard, where Peter Pindar followed him. Dryden lived and died in Gerrard street Soho; and Voltaire lodged while in London, at the sign of the White Peruke, in Maiden-lane Covent-garden.

Thus it is seen that let our footsteps wander where they may in this great city, the memory of the "illustrious dead," is around us.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

ALMOST PERPETUAL MOTION.—We copied a paragraph recently describing a twelve month Clock exhibited at the Fair of the New York Institute, the invention of Mr. Crane. We possess a townsman, whose powers of invention in this line of art, far surpasses the ingenuity of Mr. Crane.

Francis Stein, clock and watch maker in Meeting street, opposite the United States Court House, had manufactured in Charleston, only a year ago, a clock that ran for one year without winding up; this clock was its own pendulum, and gave on its face, the times at London, Paris and Charleston. It was rafled out for sixty chances, at five dollars each, and is now in England.

Mr. Stein is working at present on a clock which is moved by a spring, and can also be propelled by weight; it has only four wheels, and its mechanism is very simple; it makes only 4 3-4 evolutions during the term of ten years, and need not be wound up in that time. Mr. Stein avers, that if he puts an additional wheel into his clock with one hundred teeth, it will go one hundred years without being wound up, and nevertheless the whole clock wants only five pounds to be kept going.

Mr. Stein, will have a clock of the above description, ready in four months time, and will give all friends of curious mechanism, an opportunity to judge for themselves.—[Charleston Patriot.

Curious Geological Fact.—Professor Colcroft in one of his interesting letters to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, mentions the following fact, discovered during his late tour through the passage of the Alleghany Mountains, on his route over the Cumberland road, to Wheeling, Va.

"The geological structure of this section of country, from water to water, is not without an impressive lesson. In rising from the Chesapeake waters, the stratified rocks, are lifted up, pointing west towards the Alleghanies, and after crossing the summit, they point east, or directly contrary, as the two sides of a house, and leave the inevitable conclusion that the Alleghanies, have been lifted by a literal rent as it were.

It is in this way, the granites and their congeners have been raised up into their present elevation."

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE FOR 1843.—The Buffalo Commercial gives a list of disasters on the Lake during the season of navigation, which includes fourteen ships, brigs, and schooners, one propeller, and one ordinary steamer; all lost in whole or in part, or much damaged in hull and cargo.

The loss of life was from the schr. "Erie," at Michigan City, in April, of the, Gardner, and five men; and from the schr. South America, on 15th October, Captain Bradley, and five others.

"Father what do Printers live on?" "Why, my child?" "You said you had not paid him, for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week? "Take the child out of the room; what does he know about right and wrong.

An Old Mail Robber.—The Alton Telegraph, of the 16th instant says; "At the present term of the United States District Court, John Wingate, late post-master at Rocking Cave, in Harden county, Ill., was indicted for an alledged robbery of the mail. The accused is 73 years of age.

THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.—The Portuguese, as a naturalized foreigner, seems to follow the Parsee, yet few can afford characteristics more widely differing. The former may be known by his sallow countenance, slovenly gait, and mimicry of European fashion. His garments are the worst shaped things imaginable; and where colour is admitted, it is of the gaudiest tint; he affects a swagger, and desires to pass as a man of style and taste. Nothing can be more dirty and despicable than the Portuguese of the lower order, nothing more absurd and comical than the affected dean of the upper.

The Portuguese loves society and music, dancing and festivity; he is troublesome when holding positions of authority, and offensive in his self-importance when invested with power.

Among the natives of India generally, the Portuguese is held in contempt, and considered capable of all sorts of depravity and wickedness. That he is weak and degenerate is certain, while all that energy and talent which originated the Portuguese Government in India wholly lost.

The Portuguese encourage priestcraft, while their religious teachers place their foot upon the necks of the laymen, and, constraining a very sufficient contribution, live in great content and comfort.

The Portuguese seat of Government is beautifully situated, and adorned with palaces and churches worthy the great city, founded by the noble-hearted Albuquerque; but the towns which once equally marked their conquest, are overgrown with brambles, while the glossy snake glides among their tombs, and the timid songster of the woods shelters its bright plumage among the rich foliage tangled alike round hall and bower.

The Portuguese woman, pretty when young, becomes coarse both in form and nature when advanced in age. She loves gaudy colours, the glare of feasts, the insense of admiration. The better class affect sentiment, poetry, and taste, but it is to be feared are very unfemininely deficient, in all these, if any opinion may be formed from the alliances that are often considered the most eligible, from their favourite songs, and the striking contrasts adopted in costume.

The Portuguese, however offensive he becomes when a ruler, weak he is as a diplomatist, ridiculous as a beau, ignorant as a priest, and useless generally as a member of the native community of India, is yet admirable as a *cook*; and although his deficiency in cleanliness and his love of potent liquors detract somewhat from his general merits, yet it must be admitted that the European gastronomist in India, is materially a debtor to the Portuguese: unhappily, in this sphere of action his usefulness ends, and with it his claim to our attention.—

[*Native Indian Society*: *Asiatic Jl.*

Coffee.—This bitter beverage, so well liked by ourselves and all whom we know, and so generally used in every civilized country, was first introduced into France, so says an old work by an embassador from the Porte, in 1669. It is stated that this Turkish Ambassador was a man of exceeding politeness, wit, and gallantry, and that notwithstanding he had so many wives at home, he was a great favorite with the leading fashionable women of Paris. When visited by them he gave them coffee to drink, and for politeness sake the black and bitter beverage was drank, when a taste was acquired for it among the lady nobility of Paris which soon extended itself to all classes. It was in 1676 that Coffee Houses were first established in Paris. At this period intemperance prevailed among the French to a fearful extent. It was common, parties of both gentlemen, to visit public places, for the express purpose of drinking themselves to drunkenness. Louis XIV in vain exerted himself to put down this practice, but what he with all his power failed to effect, the Coffee House succeeded in. *The Cuboots* or drinking houses, were deserted by men of rank and letters—the Coffee Houses became the place of their resort, and very soon their example was imitated by men of all classes. Thus did Coffee achieve a victory over a vicious practice, and to a very great extent save the French population from that degradation to which they are fast hurrying. Well may they thank *the man of many wives* for introducing Coffee to their notice.

Since that time the use of coffee has spread all over the land. The English soon became consumers of it, and it is now one of the most important articles in commerce that we know of. Its rise in price frequently reduces to beggary. Improvements in making it to drink, have been so great, that, when well prepared, it looses all that was disagreeable when the Turkish Ambassador first gave it to the French Ladies, and its consumption is now so great, that from the latest accounts, in Europe, 150,000,000 of pounds are annually consumed. What is consumed in America we know not, but as it is used more or less in every family, the consumption must be very large—falling very little short of the above.—*Blade.*

(*For the Neighbor.*)

MISSOURI.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

What ails thee, Oh! Missouri! that thy face should gather blackness, and why are thy features so terribly distorted?

Rottenness has seized upon thy vitals—corruption is preying upon thy inward parts, and the breath of thy lips is full of destructive contagion.

What meaneth thy shaking, and why art thou terrified? Thou hast become like Belshazzar. *Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin,* is indeed written against thee; but it is the work of thine own hand—the characters upon thy wall, are of thine own inscription, and wherefore dost thou tremble?

Wouldst thou know the interpretation thereof? Hast thou sought for a Daniel to declare it unto thee? Verily, one greater than a Daniel was in thy midst; but thou hast butchered the saints, and hast hunted the prophets like Ahab of old.

Thou hast extinguished the light of thy own glory—thou hast plucked from thy head the crown of honor—thou hast divested thyself of the robe of respectability—thou hast thrust from thine own bosom, the veins that flowed with virtue and integrity.

Thou hast violated the laws of our sacred constitution—thou hast unsheathed the sword against thy dearest national rights, by rising up against thine own citizens, and moistening thy soil with the blood of those that legally inherited it.

When thou hadst torn from helpless innocence its rightful protectors, thou didst pollute the holy sanctuary of female virtue, and barbarously trample upon the most sacred gems of domestic felicity!

Therefore, the daughters of Columbia count thee a reproach, and blush with indignation at the mention of thy name.

Thou hast become an ignominious stain on the escutcheon of a noble, free and independent Republic—thou art a stink in the nostrils of the Goddess of Liberty.

Thou art fallen—thou art fallen beneath the weight of thine own unhallowed deeds, and thine iniquities are pressing as a heavy load upon thee.

But although thy glory has departed—though thou hast gone down like a star that is set forever; thy memory will not be erased—thou wilt be had in remembrance even until the saints of God shall forget that the way to the celestial kingdom is 'through great tribulation.'

Though thou shouldst be severed from the body of the Union, like a mortified member—though the lion from the thicket should devour thee up; thy doings will be perpetuated; mention will be made of them by the generations to come.

Thou art already associated with Herod, Nero and the 'bloody Inquisition'—thy name has become synonymous with oppression, cruelty, treachery and murder.

Thou wilt rank high with the haters of righteousness and the shedders of innocent blood—the hosts of tyrants are waiting beneath to meet thee at thy coming.

O ye wise legislators! Ye executives of the nation! Ye distributors of justice! Ye advocates of equal rights! Arise and redress the wrongs of an innocent people, and redeem the cause of insulted liberty.

Let not the contagious spirit of corruption wither the sacred wreath that encircles you, and spread a cloud of darkness over the glory of your star spangled banner.

Lest the monarchs of the earth should have you in derision—lest you should be weighed in the balance with the heathen nations, and should be found wanting.

Lest the arm of the Lord should be revealed in judgment against you—lest an arrow of vengeance from the Almighty should pierce

the rotten fabric of a once sheltering constitution, and your boasted confidence become like an oak dismembered of its branches, whose shattered trunk is torn piecemeal by the uprising of the tempest.

For the cries of the widow and fatherless—the groans of the oppressed, and the prayers of the suffering exile, have come up before the Lord God of Hosts, who brought our pilgrim fathers across the boisterous ocean, and raised up a Washington to break the yoke of foreign oppression.

Morley Settlement, Jan. 1844.

Agricultural.

To Protect Plants in Winter.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society in Paris, M. Victor Paquet, made an interesting communication, relative to a mode of protecting, on the open ground, delicate plants from frost in winter. The branches are to be tied together, and if necessary, two stick are to be placed over the ground, round the plant, and a sack, or other covering, is to be placed over the whole. This covering is to be made thoroughly wet, so that it may be frozen at the first frost. The frozen surface, not admitting within the interior, a cold so intense as itself, the plant is in a comparatively warm temperature.

Grub in the head of Sheep.—A Correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says,—"What will cure a sheep that has what is called the grub in the head: or what is still better, what will prevent that difficulty? The symptoms are, ears lop, head droops, bloody watery matter from the nose, in a few days scouring, then the loss of their limbs, and they will eat for some days after they are unable to rise; and lie on their broadside. We are getting into the wool business pretty well in this town, and have lost more sheep from the grub than from any other disease; sixteen grubs have been found in the head of one sheep."

The grub in the head of a sheep is the larvæ or maggot of a fly, which deposits its egg in the nose, generally in the month of August. The egg soon hatches, and the young maggot soon makes its way up into the cavities called the frontal sinuses, where it attains its growth, causing constant irratation and disease, and not unfrequently death. Arrived at its growth, it falls to the earth, enters, it and in a short time emerges a perfect insect or fly, ready to commence the career of reproduction and destruction. We formerly lost many sheep from the grub, and could find no cure for them or but very partial ones, after it became evident they were diseased.

Our course was preventive. At the time the fly makes its appearance, which is easily known by their exhibiting great alarm, running from one part of the field to another, with noses close to the ground, we caught our sheep, and with a wooden spatula or flat stick, rubbed the nose with tar.

We then placed tar on the bottom of our salting troughs, over which the salt was sprinkled, and this brought their noses frequently in contact with the tar. This course we found a great preventive. Sheep, during the period they are exposed to the attacks of the fly, should have access to a ploughed field, or if such is not convenient, a few furrows should occasionally be opened in their pastures for their benefit. Inhaling the dust, or rubbing their noses it, renders the mucus disagreeable to the fly, or enables the sheep to expel the larvæ when deposited. With these precautions, we have rarely lost a sheep from the grub, and think that in most cases they will be effectual. [Cultivator.

Churning Butter.—Every good house-wife knows that at times, from some peculiar cause, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream,) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady, writing in the "Indianna Farmer," recommends the following in such cases. We have says the (Western Farmer,) for years used Soda or, Saleratus, for the same purpose, and found them usuall succesful:—

"I wish to inform my sistor butter makers, of the means I used, which so succesfully removed the dfficulty. I churned, perhaps, three hours, to no purpose, and then tried to think of something I had read in the "Indianna Farmer," or some other periodical.

I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was, the cream being too sour. I then thought of Soda, (pearlash I presume would do as well,) and dissolved a large tea spoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet and rich flavoured butter."

The Potatoe was found wild in various parts of America, by the first discoverers, and it still is so found. It grows abundantly in a wild state, near Valparaiso, and along the coast for many miles, where its flowers are always a pure white, instead of being colored like the cultivated plant. It has been transplanted to foreign botanical gardens, where the tubers vary but very little from the common cultivated plant. The attempts, therefore, to make it appear doubtful as to its origin, or as not indigenous to this country, render the fact of its being so the more apparent, and the quibblers the more silly and selfish.

It was brought into use in Great Britain against the strongest and most ridiculous prejudices and misrepresentations of the aristocracy and professional men. Many writers on plants did not even mention it for more than 100 years after its introduction, and not until its merits and cultivation had forced it upon public attention. It had long been extensively cultivated in Ireland, and was well known in Scotland, before it was much used in England.

I was called, in the records of the voyage to this country, openawk. The Irish gardner of Sir W. R., on finding one potatoe of the maturity of of 'apples,' as the result of planting, earnestly enquired of Sir W. if that were the find fruit of America. Pretending to be disappointed himself, Sir W. ordered his gardner to root out the seed entirely, in doing which, instead of one, he found a bushel of potatoes!

Religious prejudices were waged against it, it having been maintained that 'potatoes are not mentioned in the Bible!' Therefore the same anathema was pronounced against it as was pronounced against 'spinning wheels' and 'corn farmers.' On no subject do men appear so irrational as when arraying their religious prejudices against science and the gifts of nature.

More recently the priests of the Ioni an Islands pronounced the potato 'the forbidden fruit,' and the cause of 'the fall of man;' hence its use must be sacrilegeous and wicked. Nor were the French without their prejudices against its use, they having rejected a gentleman for cultivating it, and alleged that he invented it. Popular favor subsequently set in so strong in its favor that Louis XIV. and his court wore the flower in the buttonhole of their coats. During the dearth of the Revolution, the cultivation was effectually established. The peasants of Italy were offered a reward by the government before they could be induced to cultivate it; but during a subsequent famine, they refused to receive a reward for that which had saved their lives.

The potato is now generally cultivated in India, China, and the East. But it does not thrive well in tropical climates, below 3 or 4,000 feet from the level of the sea.

The potato came into general use on the continent about the middle of last century. A royal edict brought it into general cultivation in Sweden nil 764. In Switzerland it was in use in 1720, and was first made into bread in 1730; so that in 1760 it constituted the food of two thirds of the people. In Poland, also, it has become a chief article of food, 85,763,700 lbs. being raised there in 1827. It was introduced into India about 40 years ago, and it is there now extensively cultivated. It is said to be the best gift which the natives ever received from their 'European masters.' In Hindostan it is increasingly cultivated, as there, it is said, no religious prejudices exist against its introduction, as was the case with their enlightened European masters. But this plant has forced itself into universal use by its valuable qualities, and is now admitted, even by British writers, as 'necessary to the Englishman's fare' and as 'the plant which seems alone to have been wanted to make the British Isles complete.' A glance at the products of our country shows the engrossing importance of this vegetable, especially since emigration has become so great.—[Chapin's Hand Book of Plants, &c.

Mr. Editor:—I have recently attended a wedding at La Harp, at the house of George W. Robinson, Esq, whose courtesy did honor to the occasion, which is generally intended to be one of joy. In the present instance, it was indeed so.—One general feeling of happiness and pleasure seemed to pervade the hearts of all the numerous guests present. After partaking of a rich variety of good things, which did honor to the taste of our kind entertainers, the company separated, to dream over the bride's cake, (which was adroitly slipped under our pillows,) with a mutual consent to meet on the following day, at the residence of the bridegroom, Mr. Louis James, whose invitation had been given, to which we repaired at an early hour, where the same feelings which reigned the day previous seemed to pervade the whole company. The table literally groaned under the fat of the land, and each one seemed to be willing to say, "be gone dull care." Yet with all our merriment, we remembered that there was a time for all things, and after sincerely thanking our Heavenly Father, through president Marks, for our present happiness, and imploring his blessings on the new married pair, we retired to rest.

Long may the happy couple live to the enjoyments of this world, and when the angel of death calls them to a higher state of felicity, may they leave an untarnished name to a numerons posterity.

A Guest.

Children.—A popular writer contends that one-fifth of all the children born die before they attain one year old, and significantly asks if a farmer was to lose one-fifth of his cattle, would he not ascertain the cause and apply the remedy? Children are over-fed, over-clothed, take too little exercise in the air, and these are the causes of mortality among them. We agree with the writer, who recommends mothers to study Combe and Brigham instead of Bulwar and Boz.

Parson Miller has succeeded in frightening an old lady in a neighboring town terribly. 'Oh heavings!' cried she the other day, if the world does come to an end what shall I do for snuff!

David Babe, the pirate of the Sarah Lavinia, has been convicted in New York, and will 'swing.'

Why are printers' bills like faith? Because they are the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen.

Riches.—The greatest pleasure of life, is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

A New Fashioned Fan.—Some years ago, in Natchez, Mississipi, Professor Maffit was announced to preach in that city on a certain day. The fame of the gifted orator had preceded him, and every person in the City of Bluffs was anxious to hear him. Some how the news happened to reach the hovel of an old woman, who, perhaps, had not heard a sermon for a quarter of a century, and very seldom went out into the world. She determined to hear the stranger. It being excessively warm weather at the time, and having no fan, she started to purchase one. She got to a store where they happened to know her; and aware of her ignorance, they determined to have some fun. The told her they had just received a new fashioned fan, a very beautiful article, and handed her a *common gilt bellows!* She tried its power to raise a breeze, and was delighted with it. To church she went; the house being crowded, she took her seat near the pulpit. The text was selected, and the preacher progressed warmly with his subject, and so did the old woman, who now brought her fan to face, and commenced blowing away as if her salvation depended upon keeping cool. This attracted the attention of the audience and the preacher, looked down to see what was the matter. His eyes caught the old woman—he stopped and smiled at the ridiculous figure she cut. The old woman observed him looking at her, and cried out "Go it my magnolia bless God I'se all attention," The audience fainted, the curtain dropped, and we left; but the image of the old woman with her new fan is yet before us.

The Mechanic.—There is not a more honorable member of society—a more useful citizen than he who diligently attends his labor, and rears from its profits a family of children who never ate a dependant or a borrowed crust. But when a cloud of national circumstances intervenes between him and his purpose, when his arm is arrested at the anvil or the loom; has he not a claim alike upon the protection of the state, and the sympathy of his fellow men? While we admit the necessity, we denounce the cause, of public and private charity. Were the man, whose skill is his capital, whose labor is his income, permitted to exercise the one and expend the other when and how he chose, he would not be in the low condition of a pauper; he would be able to assist instead of requiring help.—[Boston Investigator.

New Kind of Ink.—Some 'live Yankee' has invented a new kind of ink, called the 'Love-letter Ink.' The virtue of this ink consists in its being a sure preventive against all cases of 'breach of promise,' as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank again in about four weeks after being written upon. [Boston Bee.

There was an extraordinary arrival, at Cincinnati last week; the two masted schooner Dolphin, Captain Doyle, from Buffalo, New York, loaded with white fish, and bound for New Orleans. She entered the Ohio, via Cleveland, through the Ohio canal; and is probably the first schooner that has ever been floated from the waters of Lake Erie to the Ohio.

[Cleveland P. Dea.

A Maniac. A dreadful event recently threw the town of Rimmie, Italy, into consternation. A young and pretty woman belonging to the middle class of society, obtained permission to visit her husband, who was confined in a mad house. The patient testified the utmost delight at seeing her, and the keeper, at their request retired and left them together. He was however, in a few minutes alarmed at hearing loud cries in the room: he found the maniac holding in his arms his wife, covered with blood. After the first transports of delight had passed over, a fit of fury had come on, and he had thrust out both her eyes with a metal spoon left by mistake in the room. The unfortunate woman was immediately conveyed to the infirmary of the mad house and attended most carefully. She died the next day in dreadful torture, without uttering a word of complaint against her husband. [New York Tribune.

Confession.—A peasant being at confession accused himself of having stolen hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack. 'That is of no consequence,' said he; 'you may set it down as a wagon load, for my wife and I are soon going to fetch the remainder!'

He who always speaks the truth is respected.

Duties.—In the morning think what thou hast to do, and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

ASSESSORS' AND COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal court, on the first Monday of February, A D 1844, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots, for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1842, and for an order to sell the said city lots to satisfy the same, & also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 19th day of February 1844, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a m and 3 pm, all the aforesaid city lots against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale, at the Recorder's Office, for the amount of said taxes and costs thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the Third ward, in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1842.

	Lots	Blocks	Am't of tax Cents	Valuation $
Elihu Allen	43	5	25	50
Philo Andrews	9	3	50	100
Daniel Browett	1	3	37½	75
Jonathan Browning			17 1-2	35
Archibald Carr	46	5	7 1-2	15
Edward Chamberlin	1	3	5	10
John Canfield	3	3	5	10
David Fisher	3	24	7 1-2	15
Jesse P Hunter	9	3	37 1-2	75
John Gilmore				
Jacob Gibson	3	9	27 1-2	55
Jackson Goodale	2	14	15	30
Samuel Hewett	4	14	25	50
same	1	5	12 1-2	25
same	2	5	20	40
same	3	5	20	40
same	4	5	20	40
J Jones	4	6	25	50
B F Johnson	3	6	25	50
	1	10	30	60
Francis Kelley				
—— Long	1	3	15	30
Wm Morison	57	2	25	50
Jacob Morison	67	2	25	50
	12	3	20	40
Wm Mendenall	4	5	25	50
Wm Seely	3	5	15	30
Samuel Parker	46	5		
Wm Pumroy	4	3	10	20
Isaac Pray			20	40
—— Snider			5	10
Washington Vorace	46	5	7 1-2	15
Ephraim D White	25	6	20	40
	54	4		
Benjamin Writer	74	12	27 1-2	55
same	2	5	30	60
Wm Young	42	5	25	50

DESCRIPTION	
Kimball's Addition.	
1 1-2 acre s w corner	1
1-4 acre, part north part	2
2 3 acre, part west part	
1 acre, part west 1-2 s w qr s 6 t 6 n r 8 w	
1-6 acre n e part	
6 rods part north part	
1-2 s w corner	
Well's Addition	
Fraction south f-3	
Kimball's Addition	
Part north part	
Hibbard's Addition	
Whole lot	
Whole lot	
Whole lot	
Whole lot	
do do	
do do	
do do	
do do	
do do	
do do	
Kimball's Addition	
1-4 part west part	
About s w corner	
1 acre part s part	
1-8 acre part north half	
Hibbard's Addition	
Whole lot	
Warrington's Addition	
Whole lot	
Kimball's Addition	
1-4 acre s e corner	
1-2 acre s e part	
1 acre, part w 1-2 n w quarter sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w	
1-2 part east part	
1-2 s e corner	
1-2 acre, part	
Hibbard's Addition	
Whole lot	
do do	
do do	

J. H. HALE,
Assessor and Collector of the Third ward of the City of Nauvoo.

Bennett David	3	141	25	50
Behymer Jacob	2	142	25	50
Ewil Pleasant	3	157	87½	175
Fielding Josiah	2	151	75	150
Snow James C.	4	145	25	50
Stodard B. A. and F.	1	145	25	50
Walker John B.	3	100	26	52
Wiggins Ebenezar	3	125	37 1-2	75
Wilcox	1	8	10	20

W. P. s half of n half
W. P. n e quarter
W. P. 1 full lot
G. P. s 1-2
W. P. full lot
W. P.
H. P. s half
W. P. s half
Hibbard's Survey.

JOHN P. GREEN,
Assessor and Collector of the Fourth Ward the City of Nauvoo.

Lorenzo Barns	1	80	75	150
Jessee Turpin s 1-2	1	79	90	180
Connoly, Hogan & Co.	1	5	50	500
A. Matthews	1	68	100	200
Wm S Ccamp	3	80	100	200
Heirs of A. White	4	5	12 1-2	25
same	4	4	12 1-2	25
same	7	6	12 1-2	25
same	3	13	12 1-2	25
same	4	13	12 1-2	25
John Brush	1	14	50	100
George Corey	3	70	62	150
Erastus H. Derby	4	60	75	150
Jacob Johnson	1	27	27	100
Wm Jones	1	79	75	150
Easton Kelsey	4	58	100	200
Peter Lamon w 1-2	3	41	25	50
Horace Pauson	3	27	75	150
George Stringham	4	74	60	120
Silas Wilcox	2	2	25	50

JOHN S. RIGBEE,
Collector of the 1st ward of the City of Nauvoo

Married—In this city, on the 15th inst., by Robert Pierce, Mr. Jeremiah Cooper, to Miss Catharine Turman, formerly of Pennsylvania.

—— On the 28th inst., by I. C. Howd, Esq., Mr. Thomas D. Gardner, to Miss Samantha Royce, all of this county.

—— On Thursday the 25th inst., at the house of George W. Robinson, Esq., by elder Samuel James, Mr. Lewis James, to Miss Sophia Robinson, all of La Harp.

DIED—In Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory, on the 6th of October last, Moses Bailey, formerly of St. Lawrence county, N. York, aged 40 years.

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-tf.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight.

All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit

NEWEL KNIGHT,
JOHN SCOTT,
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.		
Pot,	7	8
Pearl,	11	12
Axes—per dozen.		
Collins'		
Others,	16 00	18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	14 00	18 00
Bale Rope—Mo per lb.	11¼	12½
Beeswax—per lb.	24	00
Castor Beans—per bushel.		25
Candles—per lb.	40	50
Sperm,		
Tallow—Mould,	26	30
——Dipped,	8	9
Stearine,	7	8
Coal—per ton,		20
Lehigh,		
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	14 00	00
Missouri and Illinois,	16	00
Coffee—per lb.	7	8
Java,		
Havana,	13	15
Rio,	8	9½
St. Domingo,	8	9
Laguayra,	6½	8
Chocolate—No. 1,	8	9
——No. 2,	3	15
Copper—per lb.	2	14
Braziers',		
Sheating,	35	00
Bottom,	35	00
Flats,	43½	00
Cordage—per lb.	43½	00
Manilla,		
Tarred Rope,	12½	14
Bed Cords, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25	2 50
——Hemp,	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines,	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh,		
Common,	4	15
Domestics—per yard.	12	13
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	57	
——4-4 and 6-4,	11¼	
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7½	8
——4-4 and 6-4,	8	16
Brown Drillings,	8	10
Burlaps,	12	00
Brown Lowel Osna bags,	10½	13
Virginia do.	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	9½	16
Sattinets,	34	65
Kentucky Jeans,	28	56
Cotton Checks,	10½	12½
Blue Drillings,	6½	12½
Mixed summer Stuffs,	2	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood,	6	8
Indigo, Sp. ceroon,	1 25	1 45
Copperas,	2	2½
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic,	4½	00
Drugs & Medicins.		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Saleratus, Western,	7	8
—— Eastern,	8	9
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	00
Brimstone,	5	6
Epsom Salts,	7	0
Flour Sulpher,	7½	0
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Turkey Opium,	3 75	00
Camphor,	25	3 0
Gum Arabic,	42	0
Liquorice Paste,	8	00
Sal Soda,	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	6	18
Flour, Meal &c.	3 87½	3 87
Flour, City Mills,	3 80	3 85
——Country,	2 56	00
Rye,	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel,		
Fruits.	50	60
Apples, dried, per bushel,	1 50	2 00
—— green, per bbl.,	87½	1 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	75	1
Almonds, s. s. per lb.,	75	2 0
Raisins, M. R. per box,	25	0
—— C. M.,	60	00
Prunes, per lb.,	0	10½
Currants, Zante,	4	18
Figs, per drum,	2 60	3 50
Lemons, per box,		
Furs & Peltries.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe,	20	22
Deer shaves, per lb.,	8	20
Red and Blue, in hair,	10	12½
Grey,	2 00	3 00
Beaver,	2 50	3 00
Otter, per skin,	25	30
Muskrat,	25	30
Raccoon,	25	25
Wild Cat,	20	20
Fox, grey,		

Musk,	25	75
Bear, per skin,	2 50	3 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	9 00	10 00
——No. 2,	7 50	8 00
——No. 3,	4 50	5 00
Lake Trout,	3 50	4 00
Salmon, per kit,	250	3 00
Cod, dry, per box,	25	1 00
Herrings, do.	50	62
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat,	80	87½
Rye,	25	28
Corn,	25	28
Barley,	27	00
Oats,	121	14
Beans,	25	30
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10,	2 50	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 25
12 by 18,	9 00	9 00
Gunpowder—per keg,		
Dupont's,	6 00	7 00
Laflin's,	6 00	6 50
——blasting,	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags,	4	10
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	75	5 00
Dew rotted,	2 12	2 25
Hides—per lb.		
Dry,	6½	7
Green,	3	3
Salted,	31	00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	125
Honey, per gallon,	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb,	4	4½
Band,	5	5½
Horse Shoe,	5	5½
Hoop,	7	8
Sheet,	7	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Boiler Iron,	7	8½
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	25 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh,	4½	5½
Juniata,	4½	5½
Boston,	5	5½
Castings, per lb.,	2½	3
——Foundry,	4½	4
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig,	2 50	0 00
Bar,	3 25	3 50
Sheet,	0 00	0 00
Pipe,	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common,	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole,	20	25
Skirting,	24	28
Upper, per side,	1 50	2 00
Calfskins, per dozen,	24 00	30 00
Bridle,	00 28	00 32
Morocco,	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans,	18	18
Sugar House,	28	30
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 50
—— — 4 gallon keg,	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 00	3 50
Rosin,	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	50	55
Varnish, bright,	35	40
Oakum, per lb.,	9	10
Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon,	80	87½
Sperm, winter,	87	1 00
——— summer,	75	0 00
Lard,	85	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Castor, per gallon,	45	50
Paints.		
White Lead,	8	0
Red ——	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	40	45
——Green,	5	6
Spanish Brown,	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
—— Prime,	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen,	0 00	0 00
—— Buffalo,	0 00	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	6 00	0 00
—— Mess,	7 50	8 00
—— M. O.,	6 50	6 75
—— Prime,	5 75	6 00
—— P. O.,	5 50	5 75
—— Hog round, per lb.,	0 00	0 00
Bacon, Hams,	11	12
—— do. Canvassed,	3	4½
—— Middlings,	6	7
—— Shoulders,	22	22
—— Hog round,	1	0
Lard,	2	4
Butter,	3	4½
Cheese, common,	6	10
—— Western Reserve	5	6½
Eggs,	6	6½
Rice,	4	4
Sacks.	3½	4
Linen,		
Cotton,	22	30
Salt, per bushel.	18	25
Turk's Island,		
G. A., per sack,	37½	00
L. B.,	1 37½	1 50
Kanawha, per bushel,	1 75	2 00
Saltpeter, per lb.,	30	32
Refined,		
Crude,	11	12½
Seeds—per bushel.	84	00
Clover,		
Timothy,	4 00	4 50
Flax,	87½	1 00
Hemp,	64	00
Wines—per gallon.	25	30
Madeira,		
Sicily,	2 50	3 50
Teneriffe,	65	85
Malaga, Sweet,	75	00
——— Dry,	37	100
Port,	37	75
—— Imitation,	2 50	3 50
Clarett, in bbls.,	65	75
——— in cases,	00 00	00 00
Champagne,	2 00	4 00
Wool—per lb.,	10 00	16 00
Zinc—per lb.,	10	10
Live Stock.	15	00
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,	2 00	2 50
Sheep, each,	1 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,	00	0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 66 Main Street.

St. Louis January 6.

Bank of Missouri	par.
do Branches	par.
City Warrants	1 dis.
County Warrants	1 dis.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	1 dis.
State Bank of Illinois	10 dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	40 a 50 dis.
Bank of Illinois	30 dis.
Bank of Cairo	40 to 50 dis.
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	00 dis.
Ohio, country, generally	00 dis.
Cincinnati	00 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1 dis.
Indiana Scrip, $50	10 dis.
" " $5	25 dis.
Kentucky Banks	37 dis.
United States Bank Notes	1 to 1 dis.
Pennsylvania, opposite paying	25 dis.
Maryland " "	5 to 6 dis.
Virginia Banks	2 to 5 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	1 to 2 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	1 to 2 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	10 to 20 dis.
Alabama	10 to 20 dis.
Arkansas Bank	10 to 20 dis.
Michigan Bank	10 to 20 dis.
Tennessee	10 to 20 dis.
Treasury Notes	1 dis.
Exchange on N. Y., Boston,	par to ¼ dis.
" New Orleans,	par to ¼ dis.

WOOD! WOOD!!

We would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that the time of it and if they are as ready still as they were to make promises we shall be supplied without disappointment. This indispensible article soon. Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or neighbors, will have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid to a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

$100 or $150 worth of bauking, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be sold, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-tf.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered six-teen, in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

H. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.

Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-4w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for Cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.

Jan. 23, 1844. no30-3m.

C. L. Higbee.

WARREN & HIGBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSILLORS AT LAW;

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.

Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-tf.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-tf.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks west of the Temple. A span of horses and waggon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of

IRA S. MILES.

Dec. 27, 1843. no35-tf.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine east of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mill) Parks, in said Township, on the 3d day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, and all

DAVISON HIBBARD, } Trustees of
E. ROBINSON, } School Lands.

Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or Missouri market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for $2.50 made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce taken in payment. Shop in Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.

Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of Febuary 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE,

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Peggs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Awls, Heelballs &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronise home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-tf.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N B All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-n25-3m*

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-tf.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-tf.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgement of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

FEES—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50

E. ROBINSON

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-tf.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Rasps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepaired to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepaired to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien!

Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invincible remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M Martien is fully pursuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of *mild herbs*. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—*health*.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills $1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills $1 00.

Nov 29, 1843-3[:1y

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—tf

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-steads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the *poor*. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, tf.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

T. TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843 no35-tf.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jelleys and Candies of all discriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each. L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic	$2 00
Grammar, geography and history	2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying	3 00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHEL,

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-tf.

SASH! SASH!! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at BRUCE'S SASH SHOP, on Patridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill. Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Acordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-tf.



THIRD



ARRIVAL.



RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)



Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843 -tf

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinetts, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within the reachof every person in the community

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) I. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east, on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling	$2 00
English grammar & geography	2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy	3 00
Astronomy	4 00

☞ A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-tf

ALMON BABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-tf. }

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit, I the undersigned administrator of the estate of Erie Rhodes deceased will on the 19th day of January 1844, at the house of Eunice Rhodes, in township six north of range eight west, sell at public vendue the following real estate, to wit: the south east quarter of section No. five in township six north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six and nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security and executing a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES.

Nov. 28, 1843. no32-6w.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationery which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no. 1